

YOU

can help some popular young woman go to Europe at the expense of the Courier-Journal. See details of the plan, Page 2.

VOL. CV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,662.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1906.—10 PAGES.

YOUR

votes are needed by some candidate in the Four-to-Europe Contest. Give them to her and help her go.

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NOTICE TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have The Courier-Journal forwarded to your address when you go away on your vacation. If you are now a paid-up subscriber, please let us know when you order the paper forwarded, and also let us know if you desire it stopped at your home address. Be careful to give post-office, hotel or street address in all cases.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Indiana—Fair Monday, cooler in south and central portions; Tuesday fair, fresh north winds.

THE LATEST.

The steamer Alliance sailed from Colon for New York, having as passengers Dr. Pablo Anselmi, vice president of the Republic of Panama; Dr. Porras, Dr. Eusebio Morales and Gen. Domingo Diaz, forming a commission representing the Liberal party and destined for Washington to confer with Secretary of War Taft and solicit the intervention of the United States in order to prevent fraudulent voting in the coming elections for members of the Panamanian Assembly.

Spain will be given a new Queen on Thursday, when Princess Ena of Battenberg, niece of King Edward of England, will be married to King Alfonso of Spain. The ceremony will take place in the old church of San Jeronimo in Madrid and the State ceremonies and fetes will occupy all of this week and until June 8. Princess Ena has found the heart of the Spanish nation and the marriage is regarded by all classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

Work on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill will begin in the National House of Representatives this week. The bill is larger and carries more money than any preceding sundry civil act. The aggregate will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. The items relate to practically every branch of the public service and consequently have a bearing on nearly every congressional district.

Computations made by the Bureau of Navigation of the location of the Dewey dry dock in the Indian Ocean on May 22 indicate that the Dewey has made an average of 190 miles a day since leaving the Straits of Bab El Mandeb. This is regarded as particularly good time.

The French, Austrian and German representatives having in charge the drawing up of the regulations for the Moroccan State Bank met in Madrid and decided to finish their work in Paris. Several members of the commission have started for that city.

During a review of troops at Sebastopol bombs were thrown, killing eleven persons, including children, and wounding many others. The officials at whom the bombs were aimed escaped with slight wounds.

Texas detectives have been asked to look for J. B. Overall, a wealthy resident of Cecilian, Ky., who disappeared while on his way to Texas to be at the bedside of his dying wife.

M. Shatloff, Warden of the St. Petersburg city prison, was shot four times and fatally wounded yesterday by a young man only eighteen years old, who was arrested.

Bishop Potter, of New York, will be the guest of honor at the Pilgrims' dinner in London on Tuesday evening. The Bishop is president of the Pilgrim Society of New York.

Indictments charging murder, the crime alleged to have been committed in 1900, have been returned in Pineville against C. D. Ball and his son, W. Patton Ball.

Jerry A. Sullivan, of Richmond, yesterday announced that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Eighth district.

The Bluegrass Graded School tournament came to an end at Harrodsburg, the meeting being one of the most successful ever held in the State.

Frederick Wallingford Whitehead, American envoy to the wedding of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg, left Paris for Madrid.

Five men were killed and twenty-five others injured by lightning during a baseball game near Mobile, Ala., yesterday.

Bombs were thrown at Tientsin while the carriages of high officials were passing in the street. One Cossack was killed.

In Tokio the Japanese celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Sea of Japan with brilliant festivities.

Lightning struck a freight train near Jefferson City, Mo., and instantly killed W. H. Edwards, a brakeman.

Mrs. Frances Ernest Drake, formerly Miss Colton, of Chicago, died in Berlin of heart failure.

POLICE SIT ON THE LID

Seventeen Saloonkeepers Arrested For Opening.

Guard Placed At Doors of a Test Resort.

Warrants For Park Resorts Due To-day.

Hotels Sell Drinks With Meals or Lunch.

Mayor and Police Officers Pleased With Situation.

MANY SERMONS PREACHED.

"I am satisfied that the Board of Safety has caused the Sunday closing order to be enforced to the letter. I do not believe that an official has failed to do his duty, and I wish to commend the discretion used by Maj. Ridge, Night Chief of Police, in turning loose those saloonkeepers who were arrested last night before they had time to close. Drawing the time limit so closely as that would only serve to make the closing movement ridiculous."—Mayor Barth.

"I believe that the Sunday closing order was carried out in a manner beyond criticism. Saloonkeepers generally obeyed the law, and there were only two cases where a man reopened his place after he had once been arrested. I believe that when the courts decide the cases which will result from these arrests our position will be unassailable."—John M. Settle, Member of the Board of Safety.

"Violations of the Sunday closing law were committed at nearly all the parks in the county, and warrants against the violators will be taken out Monday morning. The county patrolmen were instructed to watch closely for violations, and they discovered many. Arrests will be made of the managers of Fontaine Ferry Park for keeping the various amusements, the theater and skating rink open. I understand there was no liquor sold at the grounds. Lum Simons, proprietor of Riverview Park, will be arrested for following his usual avocation, selling liquor on Sunday and for allowing his various amusements to be open on Sunday. I do not believe that the Statutes will afford him the least protection because he is a Hebrew and celebrated Saturday as his Sabbath, for the Statute throws restrictions about the liquor business that religion does not affect as it does other trades and occupations. In every respect that I follow in every prosecution will be made."—Robert L. Page, Assistant County Attorney.

"I believe that the law on Sunday closing as laid down to me by the Board of Public Safety, was carried out to the letter. Wherever offenders were arrested, they were promptly arrested, and where they were not arrested, they were promptly arrested. I do not believe anyone can fault with the way the Police Department followed its instructions."—Col. Sebastian Gunther, Chief of Police.

"I watched things pretty closely today, and I believe that the Board of Safety were carried out in every respect. The law was enforced as it never was before, and I think the saloonkeepers and others who are in the line of business are earnest in this affair. I believe that the cases upon which tests will be made about the liquor business the law prohibits on Sunday will not only try to defy the law, but they will try to defy it."—James B. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Public Safety.

The lid was on in Louisville yesterday as everybody could notice it without even trying. It surprised those who thought it wouldn't be; it tickled those who hoped it would be. Seventeen saloonkeepers were arrested, some charged with keeping open their places of business on Sunday and some with selling spirituous and malt liquors on Sunday. A negro porter at one of the saloons was also arrested for laboring on Sunday.

Three of those arrested were representatives of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association who kept open according to agreement to make the cases with which the Sunday closing law is to be tested. The others opened without any agreement, and the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association does not hold itself responsible for their acts.

In making the test arrests, it was necessary to take the saloonkeepers into custody several times. The police were instructed Saturday that should it be found necessary to arrest a saloonkeeper more than once for keeping open, the number of times should be given a reasonable limit and then the saloon should be guarded by police with positive instructions to prevent another opening. This was done in several cases.

All the saloons in the business section of the city were closed. Most of them exposed their bars so that the

police and public could see that no one was in them.

At the hotels, drinks were served with lunch or meals. No effort was made to make arrests for this. The police had instructions, as a matter of fact, not to make arrests for such sales.

At midnight, a number of saloons in the central part of the city opened their doors, and kept them open until 1 o'clock, which is permissible under the ordinance passed last winter.

The ball game was stopped at Eclipse Park, and the players were put under nominal arrest. This was done by agreement between the police authorities and the ball club management, and was accomplished without disorder.

In many of the pulpits, Louisville ministers spoke of the Sunday-closing movement, some sermons sounding a note of satisfaction, others being a note of warning to the saloonkeepers not to fly in the face of public sentiment.

Mayor Barth and the police authorities were greatly pleased with the way the order to close in the city was obeyed.

Liquor Only At Riverview.

With one exception, no liquor was sold at any of the parks in the county. Fontaine Ferry Park sold only soft drinks, and that to a small crowd only. The amusements were carried on as usual, but no arrests were made. Warrants will be sworn out this morning for the proprietors of the park.

Lum Simons sold hard drinks at Riverview Park, and conducted the resort yesterday just as he has always done on Sunday. He claims exemption under the law because he observed Saturday as his Sabbath. He was taken out against him to-day, also, both for conducting an amusement resort and for selling liquors on Sunday.

A representative of the retail liquor dealers said last night that he was satisfied with the situation. He said he thought the saloonkeepers would whip out in the courts. He was glad that the saloonkeepers, as a rule, had remained closed. He was sorry that more than those selected to test the law had opened or had given occasion for arrest.

GOSS ARRESTED SIX TIMES.

Police Finally Stationed At Front and Rear Doors of Saloon.

"Flinging defiance at the police and declaring that as far as he was concerned the 'lid' was not on, Frank T. Goss, who conducts a saloon at 1855 Shelby street, opened his place of business six times yesterday, and just as many times he was arrested and taken to the Fifth district police station until the police, believing that the thing was becoming too much on the order of a continuous performance, detailed two patrolmen at the entrances to the saloon with instructions to enter the place as soon as a door was opened and arrest Goss.

Goss was first arrested shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning. A couple of men were seen leaving the place and a patrolman slipped by them just as they were about to close the door. Goss furnished a bond and was released from custody. About two hours afterward he was again arrested and from that time it was a case of "dog and woodchuck" with the police and the saloonkeeper. Goss became cautious after the first arrest and personally let men out of his place, seeing to it that the door was quickly fastened behind them. He was arrested four times, however, before nightfall, the last arrest taking place about 4:30 o'clock. The police succeeded in gaining entrance to the saloon during the arrest of customers. Goss furnished bond each time he was arrested.

Kept the Men Prisoners.

When the night patrol squad of the Fifth district went on duty two patrolmen were detailed to Goss' place. One (Concluded on 7th Page, 1st Column.)

REVOLUTION RUNS RAMPANT

Through All the Russian Provinces.

Action of Lower House Deliberate Challenge.

Panic In Government, Not Popular Camp.

THE PRESS IS PESSIMISTIC.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—With breathless anxiety society awaits the Government's response to the bold action of the lower house of Parliament Saturday which, in censuring the Ministry and demanding its retirement, was like a deliberate slap in the face and a direct challenge which the Government, though inclined to prefer its usual policy of temporization and compromise, can hardly avoid meeting. Parliament has burned the bridge and virtually has taken the step which the French States General did when it transformed itself into a national convention.

By flouting the fundamental laws and practically declaring that its proposals to exercise full parliamentary rights with a responsible Ministry, it has become in the eyes of the law a revolutionary body and from that position there seems no retreat. The news of the action of the House came like an electric shock, the people generally being as greatly surprised as the bureaucracy at the promptness with which the whole of the Government's policy was absolutely scorned. Both sides recognize the acuteness and seriousness of the moment, but panic is in the Government and not in the popular camp.

Premier Goremykin went to Peterof immediately after the adjournment of Saturday's session to confer with the Emperor, and Sunday denoted agitated conferences between the administrator and the leader. The Constitutional Democratic chiefs are displaying calmness in the face of the crisis. They declare that having delivered their reply they purpose to go calmly ahead with the work before them, forcing the Government to take the initiative. The strength of their position lies in the conviction that the Russian nation and especially the peasantry, which are sure to be discontented at the flat concerning the expropriation of land, is behind Parliament in its rejection of the Government's policy as utterly unacceptable.

"Bloody Revolution."

"The Government, if it dares to fight," said M. Kokoshkin, one of the Constitutional Democratic members of the House, "can disperse the Parliament; but the victory of the bureaucracy will only be temporary. It would inevitably be followed shortly by a bloody revolution, which would not leave a stick of the present Government standing. The Emperor must choose between a real constitutional Government and the loss not only of his crown, but probably of his head."

The Social Democrats and social revolutionists are delighted at the turn of events, believing they furnish just the stimulus needed for the rising they are planning. The terrorists were quick to seize the opportunity for a series of blows in widely separated parts of the country, the news of which form a prominent feature in the morning newspapers instead of the expected decree of amnesty. The attempts at 77th and Sebastopol are convincing indications of the determination of the fighting organization to resume its campaign of assassination with full vigor.

Press Is Pessimistic.

The press to-day, almost without exception, is pessimistic, recognizing the extreme gravity of the situation and the tempest which the denial of the right of forced expropriation of land will provoke among the peasantry. The Reich declares that the Government's reasoning in this respect is false and fallacious, the expropriation of land standing on practically the same basis now as in 1881.

Prof. Kareff, in a special article, says a parallel of the early stage of the French Revolution is now complete. He invites the Ministry to substitute for the 1906 events those of 1793 and then to consider whether they wish to continue their present course. The Slovo, the Octoberist organ, falls behind none of the others in sharpness of criticism, declaring that the Government has proclaimed war on Parliament.

Orders for the guard corps to go into summer camp have been countermanded and it is supposed they will be retained here in readiness to cope with any outbreak.

POPE LOOKS WEAK WHEN SEEN IN PUBLIC.

Rome, May 27.—Although the Pope has entirely recovered from his recent illness, he appeared somewhat pale and weak this afternoon when seen in public. Amid thousands of people he

walked out from St. Peter's to venerate the sixteen Carmelite nuns who were beheaded to-day for the martyrdom they suffered at the time of the French revolution.

London, May 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from Athens says that the Greek Government has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Roumania, recall its Consuls and intrust the protection of Greeks there to the Russian agents. The dispatch adds that this step is taken owing to Roumania's expulsion of Greeks.

ONE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED IN COLLISION.

Oil City, Pa., May 27.—One man was killed and five injured in a head-on collision between a light engine and a freight train on the Allegheny and Buffalo Valley division of the Pennsylvania Near West Monterey, to-day.

PRISON WARDEN SHOT BY YOUNG ASSASSIN

ANARCHIST FIRES FOUR SHOTS AND ALL HIT MARK.

KILLS BEGGAR TO PREVENT ARREST AFTER DEED.

WOUNDED MAN CANNOT LIVE.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—M. Shataloff, warden of the city prison here, was shot four times to-day and mortally wounded by an eighteen-year-old youth who was executing a Social Revolutionist sentence in revenge for Shataloff's bad treatment of political prisoners.

The assassin, whose name is Skutlinski, killed a beggar who tried to stop him, but afterward was arrested.

HIGH OFFICIALS MARK.

Bombs Thrown At Carriages Kill One Cossack.

Tiflis, May 27.—While Gov. Gen. Timosheff and Chief of Police Martynoff were driving to work, bombs were thrown at them. Neither was injured, but a Cossack belonging to their escort was killed. The crime was attempted in the center of the town, a few rods from the scene of the assassination of Gen. Griaznov, chief of staff of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who was killed by a bomb explosion January 29 last.

Gen. Timosheff and Chief of Police Martynoff were riding in separate carriages. They were on their way to attend the coronation anniversary of Tsar Deum at the Cathedral. Two bombs were thrown simultaneously, one of them failing to explode. Chief of Police Martynoff, who was riding with revolver in hand, shot and killed one of the terrorists, but the other escaped. Gov. Gen. Timosheff's coachman was wounded.

The city is agitated, fearing an armed outbreak.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

Bombs Exploded During Review of Troops De Terrible Work.

Sebastopol, May 26.—Several bombs were thrown here to-day while a review of troops was being held, after the Tsar Deum in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation. Three persons were killed and several wounded. Among the wounded were the commander of the fortress, Gen. Nophtoff, who received slight hurts, and the chief of police, who was gravely injured. Other high dignitaries escaped. Vice Admiral Chouknin, commanding the Black Sea fleet, who is a special subject for terrorist revenge, was not present. Two of the bombthrowers were arrested.

ELEVEN KILLED

In Sebastopol Outrages, According To St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—Dispatches received here concerning the bomb outrage during the review of troops after the celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation at Sebastopol to-day, say that eleven persons were killed, including five children, and that over a hundred persons were wounded. The dispatches also say that four arrests were made.

DEATH HOVERS NEAR NOTED IRISH LEADER.

Cladition of Michael Davitt Takes Serious Turn and Grave Fears Are Entertained.

PRINCESS ENA BLOCKS DEATH

Induces King To Pardon Fernando Levera.

Gracious Act Wins Applause of Spaniards.

Bridal Dress Marvel of Elegance.

TOAST OF PREMIER MORET.

MISSING KENTUCKIAN MAY BE MURDERED

J. B. OVERALL DISAPPEARS WITHOUT LEAVING TRACE.

STARTS TO DYING WIFE, BUT FAILS TO ARRIVE.

WEALTHY MAN OF CECILIAN.

Austin, Tex., May 27.—[Special.]—C. F. Parepoint, of Cecilian, Ky., has called upon the police of Austin, San Antonio and other towns of Texas to assist him in finding his uncle, J. B. Overall, a wealthy farmer of Cecilian, Ky., who has been missing for more than a week.

"Mr. Overall left Bakerville, Cal., February 22, of this year, where he was visiting relatives," said Mr. Parepoint, "and was on his way to Cedar Hill, Tex., where his wife was reported dying. His wife died the day he left, and we have not heard of him since. We are of the opinion that he has been the victim of foul play. He had considerable money on his person, and bank books show deposits of \$1,000 in each of two banks. He came as far as El Paso, and beyond there he has not yet been traced."

DECLINES TO ENTER.

JERRY SULLIVAN WILL NOT RUN FOR CONGRESS.

Makes Announcement Prior To Leaving For Chicago On Important Elks' Business.

Richmond, Ky., May 27.—[Special.]—Jerry A. Sullivan, this city, left this afternoon for Chicago to attend a final meeting of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and Laws of the Elk Order, he being a member of that committee. He was joined at Cincinnati by Grand Exalted Ruler R. W. Brown, of Louisville.

For some time Mr. Sullivan has been strongly urged by friends all over the district to make the race for Congress. He is president of the State Bank Trust Company, president of the Big Hill Coal Company and interested and an officer in several other important business concerns, and is also actively engaged in the practice of law. Before leaving this afternoon Mr. Sullivan made the statement that while he fully appreciated the desire of friends, his business and professional engagements were such as to make his candidacy impossible, and that he declined to make the race.

INDICT BALLS

FOR MURDER OF MEADE COTTELL IN BELL COUNTY.

True Bill Returned By Grand Jury At Pineville—Offense Six Years Old.

Middlesboro, Ky., May 27.—[Special.]—C. D. Ball and his son, W. Patton Ball, saloon men of this city, have been indicted by the grand jury in session at Pineville for the murder of Meade Cottell. Cottell was killed in the summer of 1900 at the Little Gem saloon. That saloon was then owned and operated by C. D. Ball.

C. D. Ball, brother of C. D. Ball, who was indicted for the killing, died shortly afterward. Both of the Balls under indictment are well-known men here. C. D. Ball is a brother of Frank Ball, the slayer of Jack Bolen, and a member of the City Council. Neither of the men has been arrested.

ROCKED THE BOAT.

THREE DROWNED WHEN IT TURNED OVER.

Only Woman In Party On Desplines River Escapes, While Companions Go Down.

Chicago, May 27.—The overturning of a rowboat in the Desplines river, near Willow Springs, twenty miles south of here, resulted in the drowning of Charles Saenger, Robert Heiden and Albert Brunke, all of Chicago, this afternoon. Miss Mary Rigney and Samuel Goldstein, who were also in the boat, were rescued. The bodies of Heiden and Brunke were not recovered.

The party had attended a picnic. They rocked the boat, causing the capsizing.

The Cabinet Ministers have had their

ARC LAMPS COST \$30-\$40 A YEAR

Shown By Plants In Detroit and Cleveland

Owned and Operated By Municipalities.

Comparisons Made With Six Large Cities.

COMPETITION LOWERS PRICES

The cost of electric arc street lamps per year in Detroit and in Cleveland, where the electric light plants are owned by the city, is given at between \$30 and \$40 for an all-night service with 2,000 candle power. In Louisville, under the reduced rate recently made by the Louisville Lighting Company, the rate is \$74 a year for lights of the same candle power. In other cities of about the same size as Louisville, where the city does not own its lighting plant, the price varies from \$99 a light in Milwaukee to \$129 a light in Buffalo. In Baltimore, where there now is competition, the price for lighting has been reduced greatly and the result has been an increase in the amount of business done by both companies.

The varying prices charged for electric arc lights, which are a fair basis for all electric lighting in making comparisons, is shown by the recent offer of the lighting company in Milwaukee. In that city the price per arc light was formerly \$99 a year for lights with underground wires and \$81 a year for overhead wires. Recently the company offered to furnish the same quality of lights for \$65 a year if the city would make a five-year contract, and \$60 a year or lower if the city would enter into a ten-year contract. Neither of these offers has been accepted, and the company now announces that it will require the city to pay the old and higher rate.

The situation in Milwaukee is somewhat similar to the condition in Louisville, where the lighting company has made a cut of \$10 a light, conditional upon the city giving it an exclusive privilege. In Milwaukee it is claimed that the company cannot exact more than a reasonable fee for lights and that if the company goes into the courts to collect, its books can be brought into court, and in this way it can be told what is a reasonable rate for the street lamps.

In six cities, all of the same relative size of Louisville, it has been shown conclusively that the reduction in price in gas and electricity always follows competition. In each of the six cities from which reports have been received—Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Milwaukee and Buffalo—the electric lighting business has been in the hands of one company for years, or still is in the control of one company. The result was high prices in each case, and in those cities where there has been competition, recently, there has been a material reduction in the price of electricity, both gas and electric. The two of the cities named municipally owned plants are used in lighting the streets and the saving to the city has been great. In the other four the city has experienced the reduction as a result of one or more new companies entering the field.

The following reports from each of the six cities named show the conditions existing in those cities and the prices now charged for public and private lighting:

IN GRASP OF MONOPOLY.

But Buffalo Is Making Strong Fight For Freedom.

Buffalo, May 27.—[Special.]—Although Buffalonians made a strong fight for municipal ownership of public utilities and elected several Aldermen on a platform of that character at the last election, in November, the city is no nearer a municipal plant than before. The Common Council has just contracted with the Buffalo General Electric Company for five years' service. This is one of the main points at issue, a city lighting plant. Some of the Aldermen forgot their pre-election promises and made the contract, which is considerably lower than preceding contracts.

Buffalo is really in the grasp of power and fuel monopolies. There is one lighting company, the Buffalo General Electric Company. There is a single natural gas company here, the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company. There is but one manufactured gas company here, the Buffalo Gas Company. All three have the entire business in their respective fields. Their prices have been the subject of much discontent, and when Mayor Adam took his chair last November he began a crusade against them. The result is that the State Gas Commission will investigate the companies. The Mayor will also test the legality of the Common Council in making a contract for five years so long before the expiration of the present contract, which is March 1, 1907.

About Prices.

Although Buffalo has been called the Electric City for many years, it is a misnomer, for the Mayor has applied for cheap electricity. The city has been paying \$75 per year for electricity for an arc light for a year. Private consumers pay a maximum of 12 cents per kilowatt here, although some receive a rate of 9 and 8 cents. The city uses not less than 2,833 arc lights. The special committee appointed to secure reductions reported that the contract would be \$69 per arc light, and the maximum prices to private consumers would be 6 cents. The contract also secured for the city the contract price beginning June 1, 1906, although the contract did not begin until 1907, making a saving of \$2,257 to the city. This was passed over the Mayor's veto. Now the Mayor seeks to have the contract annulled.

The city pays for power \$30 per electric

(Continued on 3d Page, 1st Column.)

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the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.

suppression of the mob and in protecting
the prisoners of whom he was the lawful
custodian. Of the police department,
the report says:

"Considering the facts as we have them,
the police officers must be regarded as
culpably lacking in vigilance, in that they
did not secure more definite information
as to the lawless intentions of at least
several hundred persons, who were round
about them, and from out of whom the
mob was formed."

"We further find that, notwithstanding
the discharge of duty in this, that notwithstanding
an urgent appeal for aid was sent by
the Sheriff to police headquarters, only two
officers were dispatched to the assistance
and they never reached the jail."

The whole affair is a shocking and
disgraceful exhibition of lawlessness on
the part of the mob and incompetency
approaching criminality on the part of
the officers whom the people had in-
trusted with the great duty of defend-
ing the law.

In the light thus thrown upon this
affair there should be no hesitancy
among the high officers of the State of
Missouri to bring mob and traitorous
agents of the law to terms. Every one
empowered to see that the laws are
faithfully executed, from the Governor
down, should make short shift of the
offenders. The dignity of the law de-
mands it. The integrity of the func-
tions of government urges it. The
memory of countless targets of lawless-
ness pleads for it. Members of the
lynching committee should be sent to
the penitentiary. Officers who failed
in their duty should not only be sum-
marily removed, but, besides, should be
made to pay whatever penalty may be
imposed upon them under the law. The
harsher the penalty, the better. Quick,
aggressive prosecution is desirable.
The mob spirit must be doused. Here
is a chance to deal it a heavy blow.

The Cotton Crop.

As usual at this time of the year,
there is much speculation as to the
acreage of the cotton crop and its
probable yield. Official statistics show
an increase of 2.76 per cent. in the en-
tire South over that of last year, which,
if there should be proportionate in-
crease in the number of bales as com-
pared with last year, would not be suf-
ficient to cause any appreciable de-
crease in price. The excess in acreage
is, in fact, much less than was to
have been expected in view of the
conditions. In the first place there has
been practical exemption from overflow
this year. The few instances have been
in the case of small rivers with limited
area of damage, and this so early in the
season as to admit of replanting, while
the Mississippi and all of its large
tributaries have remained within their
banks. With such conditions and the
price which cotton has commanded all
winter averaging over eleven cents, it
is matter of some surprise that there
has not been a larger crop planted.
The course of the market has shown a
healthy demand from spinners and cur-
rent prices have been regulated by a
legitimate condition rather than by
speculative influences. The indications
have, therefore, all along been that the
necessities of commerce will leave
but little if any of the old crop on hand
when the new one begins to come upon
the market. Hence there is natural
surprise that there is not greater in-
crease of acreage.

The most rational explanation of this
is that the acreage has been re-
stricted by the scarcity of labor, es-
pecially in the older cotton States. The
greatest ratio of increase is reported in
Indian Territory and Oklahoma, being
13 per cent. in the former and a frac-
tion under 9 per cent. in the latter.
This has been rendered practical by
the large influx of immigration com-
posed of farmers, the readiness with
which the fresh prairie land can be
brought into cultivation and the pro-
fitable yield of the crop. In Texas the
increase is 5.10 per cent. over last year,
which shows an aggregate acreage of
over seven and a half million. In the
older States several show a slight per-
centage of decrease, attributable to the
demand for labor by other indus-
tries and the diversification of crops.
The latter is an important factor in
this respect, as while the price of cot-
ton makes it a remunerative crop, the
people of the South are annually learn-
ing that it pays better to raise a suf-
ficient supply of cereals than to raise
cotton alone and purchase the former
with the proceeds of its sale. Besides,
the land is improved in fertility by this
method, and the people have a greater
measure of independence. Then again,
the cultivation of fruits and vegetables
for shipment North, as well as for home
supply, has had great impetus in the
South, as well as the general economic
prudence of not endangering profits in
cotton culture by putting in an excessive
crop.

These considerations, therefore, all
tend to give reason to believe that there
will not be an excessive cotton crop
the present season, as compared with
that of last year. On the contrary,
with a backward season from rains
and cool weather, and the small ag-
gregate increase of acreage, it will re-
quire a very favorable season through-
out the cotton area to bring it up to a
normal one. With the boll well ex-
tending its limits steadily northward
and eastward, favorable conditions for
its development at the critical period
of the growth of the plant would imply
a danger that at the very time when
the crop seems most promising it may
be liable to destruction, not only in the
older-infected districts, but eastward as
far as the Mississippi. In addition to
this source of danger there are various
other enemies to the plant, such as
insects, drouth and frost, which at
the very time when it seems most
promising may suddenly reverse con-
ditions and lead to a large reduction
in yield.

There is no crop in which the people
of this country and the world at large
are more interested than that of cotton.
There is not only a general demand

for it as the material for the tex-
tile fabrics in universal use, giv-
ing a world-wide value to it, but as
the basis of the purchasing power of
the South it is the chief factor in the
prosperity of the States north of the
belt which furnish manufactures and
supplies of every kind to the people of
the South.

The Beverage Amendment.

It used to be the custom, and still
is in many communities, to reserve
the best parts of the house for the use
of visitors. Such preferred chambers
were not at all for the use of the home
folks, and it was little short of a crime
for them to intrude into them, except
when visitors were present. There is
now some disposition to recognize the
fact that the home folks have some
rights, and that the best parts of a
house are not for the exclusive use of
those who do not own it.

There has been something of the
same sort taking place in our national
economy. The need of favoring ex-
ports has been felt, for we produce
much that we cannot sell at home.
We need new markets, as well as a
retention of the old ones. We have
had much complaint from foreigners
that we sent them goods that are un-
wholesome, or which do not respond
to the brands put upon them. A great
deal of this is due to the fact that
foreigners desire to restrict the im-
portation into their markets of Amer-
ican goods, but some of the com-
plaints have been found well just-
ified. We did sometimes send abroad
live animals and meat products which
were not what they purported to be.
Hence Congress, as the arbiter of in-
ternational trade, adopted rigorous
rules for the inspection of animals
and meat products intended for ex-
port. It has had a good effect upon
our foreign trade by preventing the
export of many articles which were
injurious to health or calculated to
deceive.

The idea, however, became prevalent
that the animals and meats that were
found unfit for export were sold to
the consumers of the United States.
That naturally raised the question
whether we are doing business exclu-
sively for the benefit of foreigners.
We concede the necessity of protecting
our export trade, for unless we do we
shall certainly lose a large part of it.
Nevertheless, the idea has intruded
itself that the domestic consumer has
also some rights. It was a great step
in advance to concede this, for the
home consumer has generally failed to
assert himself. He has been for many
years the forgotten man, and has been
exploited both for the benefit of for-
eigners and for a multitude of home
monopolies. Still he has some objec-
tions to consuming diseased meats
simply because they are unfit for ex-
port, and because somebody would lose
money if he did not accept them as
sound.

Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, introduced
into the Senate a bill for the rigid in-
spection of such animals and meats as
entered into interstate commerce. The
intention was to apply to them, in sub-
stance, the same rigid inspection that
is applied to meats for export. The pro-
visions of this bill were made an
amendment to the Agricultural Approp-
riation Bill and they were adopted.
Why anybody in the Senate should have
troubled himself about the do-
mestic consumer seems a little strange,
for he has long been tacitly conceded
to have no rights. An explanation,
however, is sent out from Washington
that the amendment was adopted prac-
tically under a threat. It was said that
if the Senate did not pass the bill the
President meant to send in a special
message, accompanied by a report from
the Assistant Secretary of the Treas-
ury and the Commissioner of Labor,
telling of investigations into the meat-
packing industry of the country. This
report, it is said, would have aroused
the country as much as did the report
on Standard Oil. Accordingly the
amendment went through with little
difficulty.

We are now told that the President
has received vigorous protests against
the provision for the inspection of
meats for domestic consumption. These
protests we must infer come from those
who desire to sell meats to the people
of other States. When the sale is made
to the people of the State where the
meats are produced Congress has no
jurisdiction. It gets its right to inter-
fere from the clause of the Constitu-
tion relating to interstate and foreign
commerce. The State can protect its
own citizens, but it cannot control in-
terstate commerce. There will be some
expense attached to inspection for com-
merce among the States, but this must
in the end fall on the consumer. The
circumstance that it will exclude
from interstate commerce a great deal
of meat which is now freely shipped and
sold to consumers in other States.

It is cheerful to see some regard
shown to the home consumer. But if
the principle that he has rights that
deserve respect be generally conceded
there is a great deal more legislation
in his interest that ought to be enacted.
He may well draw the line at the con-
sumption of diseased meats, but he
has a multitude of other grievances. It
has long been charged that he pays
much more for many necessities of life
than the same articles, made by the
same people, cost the inhabitants of
foreign countries. This was once ven-
tured upon, but it has been proved
so often and so conclusively that many
have grown tired of repeating false-
hoods that have been exposed. Many
now concede that they sell more cheaply
to foreigners and seek to justify
themselves for so doing by inventing
other falsehoods. The domestic con-
sumer desires wholesome meats beyond

question, but he also would like to buy
other products at reasonable prices. If
he is to be considered at all there are
numerous respects in which his lot
might be bettered by laws which take
away the privilege of monopolies to
exploit him.

However, if the President has any
reports that show how the Meat Trust
has been exploiting the American con-
sumer, in ways not already well known
to the people, it would be well to make
them public. Even if they simply con-
firm the belief that already exists the
people have a right to know the facts.

The Two Codes.

"I am willing to go on record," said
the publisher of an insurance journal
before a congressional committee a
day or two ago, "that even the \$1,000,000
which was spent by President McCall
under the auspices of Andy Hamilton,
was justifiable. And I say further, it
has not only saved millions of dollars
to the policyholders of the company,
but millions of dollars to the policy-
holders of other companies."

About the same time this statement
was made by Max Cohen in Washing-
ton, another, far different in tone, was
spoken in New York. "There is no
reason why the life insurance com-
pany should be banded together," said
Charles E. Hughes, "in a systematic
effort to control a large part of the leg-
islation of this or any other State.
There is no reason why efforts should
be made by political contributions or
by purchase of those who are supposed
to have influence in political affairs to
safeguard the interests of policy-
holders. If the Legislature insists
upon passing laws that are inimical to
the life insurance company, let the un-
derstanding be disclosed. The observa-
tions of the working of an unjust law
will do more to procure its repeal than
any amount of effort can properly do
in the direction in which it has hitherto
been expended."

Here are two codes, each having the
same object—legislation. Which do you
subscribe to, the Cohen code of graft,
or the Hughes code of legitimacy and
honesty?

Because a majority of the Senate
Committee decided to recommend that
a sea-level instead of a lock canal
be built on the isthmus, the thick-and-
thin, cut-and-dried, fair-weather-and-
partisan partisanship of President Roosevelt
rush to center stage and cry aloud that
a systematic effort is being made by the
Senate to delay if not to destroy the
canal project. The attitude is charac-
teristic of the Administration con-
stantly. To differ from the President
is to them a deadly sin. It not only
proves that the dissenter is a degraded
person in the pay of the enemy, but it
is in danger of eternal fire after death.
There is no word in the Decalogue for-
bidding opposition to Theodore Roose-
velt's will, it is true, but that matters
little. To favor a sea-level canal when
the President desires a lock canal is to
put one beyond the hope of redemption.
Only a sinister motive could
prompt such a preference. Calm judg-
ment is discredited if it shall move
contrary to the judgment of the pres-
ent Executive. To the average man
not under the hypnotic spell of the
President the ulterior motive hinted at
by those who are not apparent. The
report drawn by the committee seemed
honest and reasonable enough. Why
should these Senators wish to delay or
destroy the canal project? If any
member of the Senate is striving to
block the game, will the Administration
kindly point him out? Who is he?
Where is he? Why does he?

An important case has been decided
in the United States District Court in
Kansas City in regard to the power of
a State to enforce the local option law
by prohibiting the shipping of whisky
to points without its borders.

It has for some time been a
practice to circumvent the law
in local option States or counties by
the shipment of such packages. Re-
cently Mississippi enacted a law pro-
hibiting the sale of whisky, which im-
poses a heavy fine for such acts. The
American Express Company having re-
fused to transport packages of whisky
to that State, a local distilling company
of Kansas City applied to the District
Court and sued an injunction against
the company to compel it to make such
shipments when offered. Upon a hear-
ing, Circuit Judge McPherson refused
to grant it, saying that if he were to
do so it would result in 250 express
agents being thrown into prison. As
the matter affects a very large interest en-
gaged in such commerce, it is regarded
as quite certain that the case will be
carried to the Supreme Court.

The new battleship Louisiana is so
nearly completed that it is contemplated
that she will go to New Orleans in
September to let the people of the State
see the vessel which has been honored
with its name. It will have a tonnage
of 16,000 or 16,500 greater than any ves-
sel in the navy, although the Connecti-
cut when completed will be of the same
size. An incidental object of the visit
will be to receive the silver service
usually donated by the citizens of the
State for which a war vessel is
named. Committees have been ap-
pointed to solicit subscriptions for this
purpose, and while it is not expected
that the sum raised will equal similar
contributions of the wealthier Northern
States, as to the Pennsylvania, to which
a \$25,000 service was presented, it is
thought that one of the value of \$10,000
will be given.

Those who hold that the Russians are
not fit for self-government might note
that while the Russian Duma is but a
few weeks old, it set an example of dis-
cretion, which American legislative
bodies might well follow when it went
into caucus and considered in advance
whether it would "throw a fit."

METHODIST CHURCHES

DEDICATED IN TWO CITIES.

Cynthiana, Ky., and Booneville, Ind.,
Have New Places of Public
Worship.

Cynthiana, Ky., May 27.—[Special.]—
The handsome new Methodist church
was dedicated this morning by Bishop
H. C. Morrison, of New Orleans, in the
presence of a large congregation. The
building cost \$21,000, which was raised
through the efforts of the Building
Committee of the church.

Booneville, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—
Main-street Methodist church, of this
city, was dedicated this morning by
W. D. Parr and J. W. Duncan. A large
crowd attended, and contributions
amounting to several thousand dollars
were made.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE
HAS BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Passes Eighty-Seventh Birthday In
Good Health—Many Messages
Received.

Boston, May 27.—Mrs. Julia Ward
Howe passed her eighty-seventh birth-
day here today in good health.
Surrounded by her children,
the venerable authoress observed the
anniversary with a little family party.
During the day she was the recipient
of flowers, other gifts and congratula-
tions from organizations with which
she has prominently been identified, and
from many personal friends.

MASTER AND CREW
PICKED UP AT SEA.

Montreal, May 27.—Capt. Hunan, of
the Algonquin, which reached port to-
day from Liverpool, reports that
at midnight May 21 he rescued the
master and crew, fifteen in all, of
the Norwegian ship Trio, of Tromsø,
which left on April 12, in ballast, for
Chaleur Bay. It was only by incessant
work of the captain and crew that the
Trio was kept afloat during a severe
storm on the 10th until the Ionian was
sighted. The crew was landed at
Quebec and the Norwegian Consul
took charge of them.

BARLOW VS. PITCHFORK;
MAN FATALLY INJURED.

Jackson, Wis., May 27.—In a duel
this afternoon in which Sid Hoskins was
a pitchfork and a man named Mc-
Adams had a barrow knife, Hoskins
was badly hurt and yesterday died.
McAdams had one eye put out by
the barrow knife, and was otherwise
lacerated.

FISH HATCHERY ATTRACTS
THE MAHARAJAH.

Washington, May 27.—The Maharajah
Gajendra of Baroda, to-day continued
his visit to places of interest. In the
morning, accompanied by his wife and
brother, a trip was made by auto-
mobile to the City Reform School.
The Maharajah was interested in a
fish hatchery some miles out of town,
in which the Maharajah showed great
interest. The hatchery was opened for
a trip by railroad to the Lura cave in
Virginia.

KOKOMO GROWS TIRED
OF TOO MUCH "LID."

Kokomo, Ind., May 27.—Three Pur-
itanical Sundays were enough for Ko-
komo. This morning every drugstore,
restaurant, ice-cream hotel, cigar shop
and newsstand were closed for the day.
Constantly Well arrested fourteen
shopkeepers, each giving bond and re-
turning shortly after midnight. The
saloons are backed by the saloons, which
were closed several weeks ago.

Bacalaureate At Ogden.

Bowling Green, Ky., May 27.—[Special.]—
Bishop Charles W. Wood, of Louisville,
to-night preached the Ogden College
baccalaureate sermon at the
State-street Methodist church. He made
a magnificent crowd. This morning the
bishop preached at Christ Episcopal church.

Foreigners Protected.

Paris, May 27.—A semi-official note
issued to-day relative to reports of
trouble at Pointe A Pitre, Guadeloupe
and Fort de France, Martinique, says
there is no possibility of danger to for-
eigners there, as they are protected by
a garrison of 5,000 men and two war-
ships.

Militia Ordered Home.

Winfield, Kan., May 27.—The Sheriff
today dismissed the company of State
militia ordered here by Gov. Hoch to
protect Amasa Thomas, who clubbed
Charles McEwan to death, and who
was threatened by a mob. All danger
of violence is over.

Fire Captain Arrested.

Evansville, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—
Capt. Julius Francis, of house No. 9,
was arrested this afternoon, when he
went on a rampage, and it is al-
leged, tried to shoot Patrolman Bern-
ard.

Drouth Broken In Indiana.

Boonville, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—
Drouth broke in Indiana, and has been
the cause of much damage to crops in
Southern Indiana, was broken this af-
ternoon by a fine shower.

Capitulation Justifiable.

Tokio, May 27.—It is reported that
Gen. Nogai has wired asking Russia
whether it is true that Lieut. Gen.
Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur,
had been sentenced to death for sur-
rendering the fortress, adding that in
his opinion the capitulation was justifi-
able.

Shot His Wife Then Himself.

Memphis, Mo., May 27.—Near Lawn
Ridge, 14-day James A. Haskins, a
carpenter, shot and killed his wife and
then killed himself. They had been
separated.

LURO PAYS \$150,000 FOR
FOUR-YEAR-OLD HORSE.

London, May 27.—Edmund Luro's four-
year-old bay filly, Flying Fox, has
been sold to Lord Rothschild for \$150,000.
Luro, an Argentine breeder, for \$100,000.

Cannizzs a Kentucky Boy.

Howard Cannizz, who was scheduled to
fight for Toledo yesterday, is a Kentucky
boy who has made good in fast company.
His home is in Hustonville and many of
his friends from that town attended the
fight yesterday. Cannizz was a conclusion
with the Colombes. They

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.		
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.		
Stations, Teeth and Broadway and First water streets. City clock office corner Main and Fourth. Local, through and express trains daily, except Sunday, a Sunday. South and North streets.		
Union Station, Teeth and Broadway.		
	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 7:15am	* 7:25am
Cincinnati and East	* 7:30am	* 7:40am
Cincinnati and East	* 7:45am	* 7:55am
Cincinnati and East	* 8:00am	* 8:10am
Cincinnati and East	* 8:15am	* 8:25am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 8:30am	* 8:40am
Memphis	* 8:45am	* 8:55am
Memphis	* 9:00am	* 9:10am
Memphis and Atlanta	* 9:15am	* 9:25am
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 9:30am	* 9:40am
St. Louis and Cincinnati	* 9:45am	* 9:55am
Knoxville Express	* 10:00am	* 10:10am
Knoxville and Cincinnati	* 10:15am	* 10:25am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 10:30am	* 10:40am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 10:45am	* 10:55am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 11:00am	* 11:10am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 11:15am	* 11:25am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 11:30am	* 11:40am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 11:45am	* 11:55am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 12:00pm	* 12:10pm
Frankfort and Lexington	* 12:15pm	* 12:25pm
Frankfort and Lexington	* 12:30pm	* 12:40pm
Frankfort and Lexington	* 12:45pm	* 12:55pm
Frankfort and Lexington	* 1:00pm	* 1:10pm
Frankfort and Lexington	* 1:15pm	* 1:25pm
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Frankfort and Lexington	* 5:30am	* 5:40am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 5:45am	* 5:55am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 6:00am	* 6:10am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 6:15am	* 6:25am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 6:30am	* 6:40am
Frankfort and Lexington	* 6:45am	

LaGrange Interurban.....	a	7:40am	a 12:05p
LaGrange Interurban.....	a	7:00pm	a 12:05p
Sunday Trains.			
Frankfort and Lexington.....	a	6:00pm	a 10:10p
Bowling Green Accommo.....		6:15pm	10:25p
Hardtown and Springfield....		6:00pm	9:25p
Lebanon and Greensburg.....		6:00pm	10:00p
LaGrange Interurban.....		a 6:30pm	a 10:10p
From First and Water-Street Station.			
Cincinnati and East.....		7:20am	7:25p
Frankfort Accommodation....		7:00pm	8:00p
Bowling Green Accommo.....		7:00pm	8:00p
Bloomfield Accommodation....		8:00pm	9:00p

Anchorage, Pewee Valley and LaGrange.			
Week-Day Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
6:00 am	7:04 am	8:00 am	9:00 am
7:30 am	8:09 am	10:25 am	12:00 pm
9:09 am	10:16 am	1:15 pm	2:15 pm
3:00 pm	3:10 pm	3:00 pm	4:10 pm
4:00 pm	5:50 pm	5:40 pm	5:50 pm
6:00 pm	7:45 pm	7:30 pm	10:15 pm
6:30 pm	10:15 pm		

Shelbyville and Intermediate Stations.		Sunday Trains.	
Week-day Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Le. Arrives.	Lo. Arrives.	Le. Arrives.	Lo. Arrives.
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	9:15 p.m.		

Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centrales and St. Louis
Solid train to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a.
Evansville Limited. 6 p. m., daily, Hur-
ingburg, Rockport, Troy, Tell City, Cannels-
ville and Evansville. Returning ar. 12:35 p. m.
TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST
Trains leave 4th-ave. crossing 20 minutes late
No. 6-Accommodation. 6:30 a. m., daily,
Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles and Le-
wington, Harrodsburg and Danville. Return

[illegible]

No. 26, "Twentieth Century Limited," daily
8 p. m., for Cleveland, Albany and New York
No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Bu-
falo, New York and Boston.
No. 28, daily, 9:40 p. m., for Cleveland, Bu-
falo, New York and Boston.
No. 6, daily, 8:35 a. m.; No. 10, daily,
p. m., and No. 2, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Da-
ton, Toledo and Detroit.

Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, April 29, 1906.

[illegible]

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:10 p. m., for
French Lick and Bloomington. Returning a
10:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Station and Broadway. City ticket office, 2 Fourth avenue. Effective April 1:
Daily Mail, for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 8:20 a. m. A

Night Express, for St. Louis, Owensboro,
Henderson and Evansville, leaves 9 p. m. Ar.
7:25 p. m.
Accommodation, for Evansville, Owensboro
and Henderson, leaves 4:55 p. m. Ar. 12
p. m.

**LOUISVILLE & SOUTHERN INDIAN
TRACTION CO.—**

Thereafter every 15 minutes. Cars pass Le
fersonville for Louisville or New Albany at 1
27, 42 and 57 minutes past the hour. Leave
Last car from New Albany.....11:35p
Last car from Louisville.....12:35a
Silver Hills cars connect with Interurban car
at First and Spring sts., New Albany.

LEXINGTON AND EASTERN RY.—G
ing East—Leave Lexington, No. 4, daily
7:45 a. m.; No. 2 daily, except Sunday, 2

**TIMES AND COURIER-JOURNAL
BRANCH OFFICES.**

Classified Advertisements, such as Wants, Rents, Sales, Lost, etc., or subscriptions for the COURIER-JOURNAL and TIMES, may be left at any of the branch Agencies named below. Rates

same as at main office:
L. BIEHL—Grocer, 3300 High street.
BLACK'S DRUG STORE—7th & St. Catherine
CHAS. H. BODE—Cor. Magazine and 22d.
HENRY F. COHN—Eighteenth and Chestnut
J. M. COLL—Seventeenth and Bank.
CRESCENT DRUG CO.—Frankfort and Park
C. C. CREE—Church, 2000 High street.

GOSS AVE. PHARMACY—Goss and Texna.
F. W. HOFFMAN—Shelby and Washington.
W. B. HOPKINS—Thirteenth and Chestnut.
J. D. JANSING—Breckinridge and Barret.
J. E. KILG'S—Third and Ormsby.
J. E. KREKEL—Twentieth and Market.
KRIEGER BROS.—Eleventh and Market.
C. F. MELTON—Eighteenth and Harney.

H. E. MONTGOMERY—7th and Broadway.
NUCKOLS BROS.—Fifth and York.
OAKLAND PHARMACY—1818 Seventh st.
PARKLAND PHARMACY—28th and Dumeant
ROBERT D. PEYTON—Fourth and Hill.
PFEIFFER DRUG CO.—Cor. 22d and Griffiths
PETERMAN'S PHARMACY—1050 Shelby

THEO. R. CTANUS—Cor. Preston and Market.
RED CROSS DRUG STORE—Cor. Third and L.
H. G. SAAM—800 East Broadway.
F. SCHNEIDER—Cor. Broadway and Preston.
JOHN J. SEIBERZ—Story and Webster.
SLAFER'S PHARMACY—12th and Broadway.
F. V. SIMMS—540 Preston street.
J. A. SNYDER—Brook and Ormsby.

ALBERT STRUBY—Cor. Portland and 26th.
VOELCKER & CO—Clay and Market streets.
FRANK J. VOLKMAR—18th and Jefferson.
JOHN C. WEINDEL—Baxter and Flinner.
C. L. WOODBURY—First and Brooklynbridge.
H. G. YOUNG—1162 Frankfort avenue.
W. B. YOUNG—Broadway and Baxter ave.
NEW ALBANY, IND.

CRECELIN'S DRUG STORE—131 E. Main.
CALLAHAN'S DRUG STORE—E. 8th and Oak.
A. K. HOOVER—512 West Main st.
FRANK E. MILLER—6-2 Vincennes, cor. Oak.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.
C. A. SCHIMPF & SON—435 Spring street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Massage and baths. MISS

MICLELLAN, 684 4th. Tel. Main 6666.

WEATHER TALK

FRENCH CAPITAL

Relatives of Stephen C. Foster Coming Diring Home-coming Week

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Affects the Whole Gamut of Grain Trade.

Forgets El Paso Episode and Invests \$50,000,000.

COPIOUS SHOWERS TEND TO BRIGHTEN MATTERS.

FINANCING LOSSES ATTENDING 'FRISCO FIRE.

KANSAS WHEAT OUTPUT PROBABLY 60,000,000 BUSHELS.

RAMPANT BULLS LOSE MUCH OF THEIR ENTHUSIASM.

BEARS DUE FOR INNING.

FROST REPORTS IN EVIDENCE.

Chicago, May 27.—[Special.]—While the wheat trade in this country is beginning to show actual concern about the safety of the new crop, Europe is for the most part serenely indifferent to the cries of distress that continue to come from Kansas, Texas, the Northwest and other quarters of the surplus-producing country. Supply and demand are ample for current needs, and the conservative buyer there sees no reason why the inflow of wheat should not continue in sufficient volume regardless of the great American Republic. There was, however, a sharp falling off in the shipments from Argentina, the movement for the week being not more than 2,000,000 bushels. A continuance of shipments at that scale would be likely to start things going ahead.

It was another week of weather talk and the whole gamut of the grain trade was affected thereby—wheat, corn and oats. Early in the week there was a thorough alarm lest the more lucubrious complaints had a very substantial basis. By the end of the week, however, copious rains had fallen over a great deal of the winter wheat area, and it is the belief of men who have observed meteorological conditions for many years, that, except in a limited territory, the moisture came in time to avert the disaster which was being presaged by the weather.

Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois have been favored with good rains. In the West, the time has come to soak into the ground, attention was attracted away from the winter wheat belt to the spring wheat region. There it was said too much rain had already fallen, and that there was imminent danger of great damage from a surplus of moisture. There was also talk of too much precipitation in Texas and the far Southwest. The harvest is on in a part of that region, and excessive rains are said to have generated considerable rust in communities where the grain is not yet fully developed. Where the work of harvesting was already in progress, the cry was that the wheat was too wet to cut or was going into the shock in bad condition.

Ahead of Last Year. While the shipments from Argentina showed a falling off of 1,200,000 bushels as compared with the movement the previous week, they were still 700,000 bushels in excess of what they were for the corresponding week a year ago. On the other hand there was an increased movement from India. Along with this came a cable from Broomhall that the new crop in the Punjab district would exceed that of last year by 18,400,000. In all of India the indications are for a total yield of 288,000,000 bushels as compared with 280,000,000 a year ago, and 360,000,000 bushels in 1904.

There was a helpful influence in the Brazilian report, which showed a clearance of wheat and flour amounting to 4,234,000 bushels. This showing was satisfactory considering recent experience, but there was nothing in it to cause even a temporary hurry.

Contrary to expectation, there was a small decrease in the output of flour from northwest mills before last week, and there was a still larger falling off last week, although the product turned out was over all of the year. There was reason to expect that with the bulge in the price of wheat and the then doubtful prospects of the winter wheat crop, the flour business would expand, but the conditions referred to seemed to have had the opposite effect. The only way to make a good showing in the trade was to let buyers have a little more than the equivalent of the full advance in wheat prices.

Special reports from fifty-three mills outside of Duluth and Minneapolis, with a total daily capacity of 38,572 barrels, showed that in the week ending May 20 the output of flour was 1,150,000 barrels, representing a consumption of approximately 625,000 bushels of grain, against 99,600 barrels last year.

Opinion of an Expert. R. T. Stone, a miller of Springfield, Mo., after making a daylight trip of 1,000 miles over the wheat area of Kansas, expresses his conviction that Kansas will not raise over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. He allows Missouri 20,000,000 bushels, Texas 10,000,000 and Oklahoma 20,000,000, making a total of 110,000,000 bushels. His opinion of the whole situation, if his figures are correct, the total of these States will be 115,000,000 bushels, against 127,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Corn may come in for a wallowing at the hands of the weather. Many fields did show signs of lagging, but the rains which brought relief to wheat also bettered conditions in the corn. Corn retains its position as the grain in spite of positive predictions of a great increase in receipts. There may be an expansion of the crop, but the first hands following the rains, before prior to the farmers hold back any stilling rush of corn any time. Incentives for heavy marketings have not been lacking, but the grain has not appeared and stocks of this grain have been reduced to the lowest proportions known in years.

Bear Inning Due. By the ordinary rules of trade there ought to be a bear inning after the rains, but right now there are brokers advising their clients that all the months will go to the making of a market before the summer is over. The consumptive demand thus far is keeping full pace with the increase in receipts. So far as the new crop prospects are concerned, the farmer will have as much right to be in doubt two months from now as he has at present.

In the oats field there will be close watch of crop conditions the next two or three weeks. It will be a development into the ground late and got a poor start. The area was watered for the reasons. Stocks have been reduced to almost a parity with last year, indicating immediate action. Receipts are fair but not cumulative. It is half the damage reports are credible, predictions of a higher range of values are reasonable.

The total packing for the season has been 5,465,000 bags, or 445,000 more than last year. There are not up to expectations after the finishing of planting. With heavy shipments of lard and meats prices of products have advanced materially despite the fact that stocks of lard and ribs show an increase. The packers seem to have the situation well in hand.



MRS. JESSE WELSH ROSE, Granddaughter. STEPHEN C. FOSTER ROSE, Great-grandson, and only namesake of Stephen C. Foster. MARION FOSTER WELSH, Daughter of S. C. Foster. DOROTHY JANE ROSE, Great-granddaughter of Stephen C. Foster.

NEW BANKS ORGANIZED IN THE SOUTH

The following statistics, showing the banking conditions in the United States for the past week, have been furnished by R. G. Dun & Co.:

Applications To Organize.

The Exchange National Bank, of Montgomery, Ala.; capital, \$100,000; authorized to organize led by Michael Cody.

New State Banks, Private Banks and Trust Companies.

The Merchants and Planters' Bank of New York, Inc., capital, \$1,000,000; president, W. H. Magness; vice-president, W. T. Caldwell; cashier, C. M. Waldwick.

The First Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.; capital, \$1,000,000; president, H. C. Moore; vice-president, J. H. Moore; cashier, J. H. Moore.

The Central Bank and Trust Company, of New York, capital, \$1,000,000; president, J. H. Moore; vice-president, J. H. Moore; cashier, J. H. Moore.

The Bank of New York, capital, \$1,000,000; president, J. H. Moore; vice-president, J. H. Moore; cashier, J. H. Moore.

The Bank of New York, capital, \$1,000,000; president, J. H. Moore; vice-president, J. H. Moore; cashier, J. H. Moore.

Changes In Officers.

The Bank of Garden, Ark.—J. H. Hawkins is now cashier.

Miscellaneous.

The Durant National Bank of Durant, Ind.—Ter-ter-ter, E. Pendleton, cashier, is dead.

NEGROES CALMLY SLEEP WHILE HOUSE BURNS

Apparently undisturbed at the loss of their homes and most of their household effects, the negroes of a large town in the front yard of 334 Pearl avenue during the progress of a stubborn fire which was raging within a two-story frame tenement at the rear, presented an unusual scene to the firemen and spectators early yesterday morning.

The sleeping negroes were propped against miscellaneous articles of household furniture and bedding which had been carried from the burning building, and represented in many instances, the sole worldly possession of their owners. The crash of the roof of the burning tenement, which was heard by the negroes, did not disturb them, and they continued to sleep peacefully.

PIG IRON MARKET SHOWS NO MARKED CHANGE DURING PAST WEEK.

Export demands for refined petroleum products are at present, and show a steady improvement. The situation is quiet and unchanged, and for the time being, the market is quiet.

Prices Remain Firm At \$14 To \$14.25 Per No. 2 Foundry—Enlargement Needed.

Birmingham, Ala., May 27.—[Special.]—There is no marked change in the pig iron market, except that inquiries for a trade in pig iron were a week ago. Prices remain firm on the basis of \$14 to \$14.25 per ton for No. 2 foundry, while sales have been made at \$14.25 per ton.

EASTERN KENTUCKY FIELD RAPIDLY RISING AS OIL-PRODUCING DISTRICT.

The weather, dry, May 27.—[Special.]—The weather, dry, for the past ten days, has been delightful for drilling work in the Eastern Kentucky oil field. The drilling is being pushed rapidly, and the oil is being produced in large quantities.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE SHOWS SLIGHT FALLING OFF COMPARED WITH 1905.

London, May 27.—The arrival of wool for the South African trade shows a slight falling off compared with 1905. The trade is still active, but the volume is slightly less than last year.

Summary of Wells Completed During Past Week.

Toledo, O., May 27.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the increased demand for petroleum and petroleum products, the supply has not shown material increase of late. During the past week, operations in the oil fields have been pushed rapidly, and the production has been increased.



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SATISFACTORY

Prices Realized For Leaf Tobacco Offerings.

SOME FANCY LEAF BROUGHT \$20.50 A HUNDRED.

PLANTS PLENTIFUL AND FARMERS BUSY PLANTING.

THE WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Saturday Evening, May 26.—The market for leaf tobacco has been very satisfactory, and prices were fully up to the mark. The market for leaf tobacco has been very satisfactory, and prices were fully up to the mark.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, May 26.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1/16 of a cent in response to steady cables and bullish news. The market was very satisfactory, and prices were fully up to the mark.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on the market for the week ending May 26, 1906.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week ending May 26, 1906.

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, May 26.—The cloth market was very satisfactory, and prices were fully up to the mark.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

The following are the statistics for the Liverpool cotton market for the week ending May 26, 1906.

Oil Quotations.

The following are the quotations for oil for the week ending May 26, 1906.

Imports and Exports.

The following are the imports and exports for the week ending May 26, 1906.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, May 26.—An unfavorable balance sheet was issued by the New York banks today. The banks' assets were \$1,000,000,000, and their liabilities were \$1,000,000,000. The balance sheet was very satisfactory, and prices were fully up to the mark.

Unlisted Securities.

The following are the bid and asked quotations for unlisted securities quoted by brokers:

Kentucky Title Savings Bank	100	100
Milwaukee Electric	110	110
St. Louis Electric	120	120
St. Paul Electric	130	130
St. Peter's Electric	140	140
St. John's Electric	150	150
St. Mary's Electric	160	160
St. Anne's Electric	170	170
St. Elizabeth's Electric	180	180
St. Francis Electric	190	190
St. Joseph's Electric	200	200
St. Luke's Electric	210	210
St. Michael's Electric	220	220
St. Nicholas Electric	230	230
St. Paul's Electric	240	240
St. Peter's Electric	250	250
St. John's Electric	260	260
St. Mary's Electric	270	270
St. Anne's Electric	280	280
St. Elizabeth's Electric	290	290
St. Francis Electric	300	300
St. Joseph's Electric	310	310
St. Luke's Electric	320	320
St. Michael's Electric	330	330
St. Nicholas Electric	340	340
St. Paul's Electric	350	350
St. Peter's Electric	360	360
St. John's Electric	370	370
St. Mary's Electric	380	380
St. Anne's Electric	390	390
St. Elizabeth's Electric	400	400
St. Francis Electric	410	410
St. Joseph's Electric	420	420
St. Luke's Electric	430	430
St. Michael's Electric	440	440
St. Nicholas Electric	450	450
St. Paul's Electric	460	460
St. Peter's Electric	470	470
St. John's Electric	480	480
St. Mary's Electric	490	490
St. Anne's Electric	500	500
St. Elizabeth's Electric	510	510
St. Francis Electric	520	520
St. Joseph's Electric	530	530
St. Luke's Electric	540	540
St. Michael's Electric	550	550
St. Nicholas Electric	560	560
St. Paul's Electric	570	570
St. Peter's Electric	580	580
St. John's Electric	590	590
St. Mary's Electric	600	600
St. Anne's Electric	610	610
St. Elizabeth's Electric	620	620
St. Francis Electric	630	630
St. Joseph's Electric	640	640
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St. Peter's Electric	690	690
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St. Mary's Electric	710	710
St. Anne's Electric	720	720
St. Elizabeth's Electric	730	730
St. Francis Electric	740	740
St. Joseph's Electric	750	750
St. Luke's Electric	760	760
St. Michael's Electric	770	770
St. Nicholas Electric	780	780
St. Paul's Electric	790	790
St. Peter's Electric	800	800
St. John's Electric	810	810
St. Mary's Electric	820	820
St. Anne's Electric	830	830
St. Elizabeth's Electric	840	840
St. Francis Electric	850	850
St. Joseph's Electric	860	860
St. Luke's Electric	870	870
St. Michael's Electric	880	880
St. Nicholas Electric	890	890
St. Paul's Electric	900	900
St. Peter's Electric	910	910
St. John's Electric	920	920
St. Mary's Electric	930	930
St. Anne's Electric	940	940
St. Elizabeth's Electric	950	950
St. Francis Electric	960	960
St. Joseph's Electric	970	970
St. Luke's Electric	980	980
St. Michael's Electric	990	990
St. Nicholas Electric	1000	1000

Sales Morning Session.

The following were the sales at the morning session of the Louisville Traction Company:

Net changes on active stocks in New York for the week were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Declined.

STEADY.

The steady rise in silver, which touched 31 1/2 cents today, brought the metal to the highest price in ten years—since 1896, when London rates were 31 1/2 cents. In 1890, it may be interesting to note, while the Sherman Law was in force, the high price was 34 1/2 cents.

It was a silver sold in London at 31 1/2 cents, or in other words, the price of silver was 31 1/2 cents.

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